

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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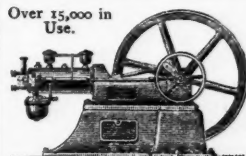
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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE question of getting through the routine work of Congress, so as to avoid an extra-session, still presses on the attention of the House. There has been a more general attention to business for a week past, but the River and Harbor bill has taken so much time and attention as to make the passage of the appropriation bills problematical. Its friends grew so desperate as to stake its fortunes on a breach of the House rules, which Mr. BLACKBURN, as Mr. CARLISLE's substitute, decreed in their behalf, shutting off debate where the rules of the House clearly entitle the opposition to prolong it. Many of the Democrats voted with the great body of Republicans not to sustain his decision. Mr. BLACKBURN has made an unenviable reputation for partisanship as Mr. CARLISLE's substitute, and has caused a general desire that the Speaker's health may be so far restored as to enable him to resume his duties in the critical days and hours which will close the session. The chances of escaping an extra-session are diminished by the discontents of the friends of important measures in the House itself. Thus the advocates of the Bankrupt law are indignant at the treatment it has received, and are threatening retaliation upon the appropriation bills.

THE Senate has passed the House bill to repeal the pre-emption laws and the laws for the regulation of timber culture on the public domain. The House has been discussing a law to put an end to the seizure of large tracts by ranche men and other squatters on public lands, to the injury both of the *bona fide* settler and the government. The bill authorizes the removal of the fencing by which great areas have been closed to travel as well as to settlement.

We presume it is not the intention of Congress to put an end to the business of raising cattle for food and export in the far West. If it is not, then this negative legislation should be followed by measures to provide for the growth of that industry. It should be put into the power of the land office to lease to cattle raisers such districts as have not been taken up in homesteads. These leases might run for seven or ten years and be accompanied by conditions as to gates in fences and sheds for the winter protection of cattle, such as would remove the two great abuses of the present system. And it might be specified that none but genuinely American companies should have the advantage of such leases.

There is every reason for preventing the division of the public domain into great cattle-walks, such as are the curse of Australia. But there is no reason for throwing

the whole public domain open at once to agricultural settlers. We have stimulated the growth of farming more than enough in the West. The time has come to go a little more slowly in the multiplication of homesteads.

MR. EDMUNDS did not strengthen himself before the country by taking advantage of his position as President of the Senate to announce in a quasi-official way his interpretation of the famous clause of the Constitution in regard to counting the votes. In the opinion of the great body of Republicans the silence of the Constitution as to the action of any other person or officer, and the use of the particle "then" (indicating that the counting follows immediately on the opening, and without any interval for the transfer of the papers to tellers), devolves counting on the President of the Senate. Mr. EDMUNDS dissents from this view, and has a right to announce that opinion while acting as the President of the Senate, for as such he is the mouthpiece of the Senate and cannot speak but as they direct him. It was quite fitting that his action should be discredited by a formal protest from the Senators who disagree with him. As the next count will be made by Mr. HENDRICKS, if he and Mr. CLEVELAND should both live so long, the Democrats are not so eager to discredit this doctrine of the powers of the President of the Senate, as they were in 1876. It is the better opportunity for the Republicans to stand by their interpretation, as a general acceptance of it would remove the necessity for such legislation on the subject, as it seems impossible to get through both houses.

MR. BLAIR, of New Hampshire, deserves the thanks of the country for pressing to a vote in the Senate the law to prevent the importation of Coolies from Europe. It passed that body on Wednesday by a vote of 50 to 3, the negative voices being all Democrats, except Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut. The neglect to pass this law at the last session was one of the matters which weighed both heavily and justly against the Republican party in the last campaign. There has been no piece of proposed legislation for some years passed which has aroused so much interest among the voters, or has called forth so many inquiries. This might be all true, and yet it might be the duty of the Senate to reject it. But the law is eminently just and proper. It stands in the way of no genuine immigrant who elects to become a citizen of the new world. It will be a barrier only to the incursion of gangs from Hungary and Italy, where the conditions and ideas of life are such as to make both the Ameri-

can workman and his employer less able to maintain the national standard of what the laborer's livelihood should be. It is this public opinion which determines the votes of labor everywhere. But it has no scope for operation so long as either the commodities of European labor or the lowest class of European laborers can be imported freely by wholesale employers, who do not share in our national ideas on this subject.

In discussing the Post-office appropriation bill, the majority in the House had the opportunity to show how little they cared for the revival of our shipping. As reported by the committee, the bill authorized the Postmaster General to spend \$600,000 of the \$1,700,000 collected in postage on foreign letters in paying American vessels to carry the foreign mails. Mr. HOLMAN, of course, lead off in opposition, but we are surprised to see that Colonel BAYNE, of this State, sustained him in opposition. It was defeated by a majority of eight votes in committee of the whole. It is expected that when the matter comes before the House the members will be compelled to go upon the record as supporting or favoring the proposal.

Mr. PHELPS made a most effective showing of the sums paid by other governments for this service. The service costs England \$1,500,000 more than she collects from foreign postage, while the following countries pay the sums specified:

France.....	\$4,500,000
Italy.....	2,000,000
Spain.....	1,000,000
United States.....	325,000

They pay thus largely in spite of their annual difficulty to make both ends meet. We refuse, with an overflowing treasury. England pays \$1,800,000 for mail service to Eastern Asia alone; we spend \$23,000. It is well understood that these payments by the European governments are not "business," but are subsidies under this guise. And England, while she goes through the motions of asking for competition, takes good care to keep all her outlay in the hands of her own ship owners. Her refusal of the underbid from the French Messageries Company for the carrying of the Mediterranean mails was a specimen of her policy.

MR. CLEVELAND's Cabinet is still in the air, but it seems he is already taking a hand in directing the course of national legislation. His expectation to avoid an extra session we have mentioned before. It now appears that he has undertaken to influence the action of the House in the matter of silver coinage. Knowing the impossibility of securing a simple stoppage, or even a temporary suspension of this coinage, he has asked that the power to discontinue it



be vested in the Executive, to be exercised at his discretion. The silver men are not cheered at the prospect of leaving silver in the hands of a man who is much more likely to draw his inspiration from Wall street than from the Pacific Coast. About a hundred of the Democrats in Congress are said to have sent him a memorial, calling his attention to the fact that our present silver policy was the work chiefly of their party, and begging him not to array himself against the party on this question.

As Mr. CLEVELAND regards the office of President as "purely executive in its nature," we are surprised to find him entertaining views on this question, and still more at his attempting to press his views on Congress. He has nothing to do with the silver laws but to enforce them, and on his own theory of his office, he has no right to use his personal prestige with "a very hungry and thirsty party" for such a purpose.

SENATOR BAYARD has been giving his attention since his visit to Albany on Sunday to the state of affairs in Delaware, with particular reference to the question whether there will be any difficulty in having his friend and supporter, Mr. GEORGE GRAY, elected to the Senate in his place. This business requires delicate management, since Congressman LORE also has his eye on the vacancy to be made by Mr. BAYARD's withdrawal, and the influence of the latter with the Legislature is somewhat less, in view of his taking the State portfolio, than if he had been called to the Treasury.

THERE is a Revenue Reform Association in Massachusetts, which was organized early last year, but discovered the golden quality of silence during the progress of the Presidential canvass. Now that speaking out is regarded as less dangerous, it comes to the front with a series of lectures in the "Old South Church" in Boston, in which Free Trade is boldly advocated as the true policy for the country. At one of these recently Mr. TAUSSIG, Instructor in Political Economy at Harvard University, discoursed on the history of the present Tariff. He revived the falsehood that the Tariff legislation of 1861 was in pursuance of a bargain, by which Pennsylvania's allegiance to the Republican party was secured.

It does not seem to have occurred to Prof. SUMNER, Prof. C. K. ADAMS, of Johns Hopkins, and Mr. TAUSSIG that our State was already Republican before that bill was suggested. As the result of the "anti-Lecompton" campaign of 1858, and the great popular awaking of 1860, Mr. LINCOLN had swept Pennsylvania in 1860. The extension or restriction of slavery was the chief issue. The party was committed to Protection, but as a topic of discussion at that time it was no more prominent than the proposed homestead law. As the successor of the Whig party in Pennsylvania, four-fifths of whose members it absorbed, the Republican organization could not support Free Trade, and never thought of doing so. It was led by the old Whig leaders, and which stood for the assertion of national authority against "strict

construction" and "States' rights." There was no bargain with Pennsylvania in the matter, and the Tariff of 1861 did not levy high duties on the commodities in whose production our State alone was interested. It laid such duties to protect the cottons and woollens, cutleries and "notions" of New England just as much as the iron and steel of Pennsylvania. The chief champions of that Tariff in the Senate were Senators from Rhode Island and Vermont.

The authority for this statement about Pennsylvania appears to be a loose charge made by Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, during the debate on that Tariff. As his State had not yet seceded, he was still in his seat, and opposed the passage of the law with more spirit and ability than any other man of the opposition. He charged that there had been a bargain with Pennsylvania, as a matter of his own belief. But American history will have to be rewritten if statements from partisans in Congress are to be treated as historical proof. Professor TAUSSIG would do well to read some authentic history at first hands.

THE municipal elections, held throughout Pennsylvania Tuesday, aroused only a languid popular interest, and, as the weather was inclement, the vote polled was very light in most places. There was but a moderate manifestation of party; the "lines were drawn," as usual, but in many instances portions of each ticket were chosen, "cutting" having been extensively practiced on both sides. Thus, in Reading, the Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by nearly 500 majority and the Republican candidate for Treasurer by nearly 400. In Harrisburg the Republican candidates for Mayor and Treasurer are elected, while the Democratic candidate for Controller has 450 majority. At Scranton, a dispatch says, "party lines were obliterated," while at Pittston the Republican candidate for Burgess "was elected, for the first time in many years, by a large majority."

In Philadelphia and Pittsburg, the Republican line was pretty strictly maintained, and the majorities reach about the usual mark. This city shows eighteen to twenty thousand majority by comparing the highest with the highest, or the lowest with the lowest, of each party, on the Magistrate tickets. Apparently there is little increase of Democratic zeal in Philadelphia, over the prospect of gaining possession of the national administration.

THE public lectures at the University have begun, this being the second week of the course. The object of these lectures is to give the public an opportunity to profit by the presence of a University within the city. The charge for tickets to each of the courses is moderate, and merely covers the cost of advertising. None of the professors ever receive any compensation for work which causes them a large amount of additional labor. The attendance is not so large as it ought to be considering the interests of the subjects and the well-known ability of the lecturers. This may be due in part to the distance at which the

institution is from the great body of the population. But even in West Philadelphia there should be a larger constituency for such lectures.

MR. EDSON, the ex-Mayor of New York, is rendering the city a service by his resistance to the meddlesomeness of the local Judiciary. Not only has he appealed to the Superior Court against the sentence inflicted on him for performing the duties required of him by the law, but he has gone to the Legislature asking that the power to enjoin executive officers in such matters be taken from them, and that the Judges in question be called to account for abusing the power. In this he has the support of a large number of his fellow-citizens, who resent the treatment to which he has been subjected. In such a matter we should have expected a general unanimity. But *The Times* of that city not only gave the enjoining Judges its support at the time, but now pours contempt and abuse on those who are laboring to correct this gross abuse of Judicial powers. Its comments on what Mr. Edson's friends are attempting at Albany is a fine instance of "No case. Abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

MR. COMSTOCK, of the society for the suppression of vicious literature, has raised a very nice question by attempting to prevent the sale of the new edition of the "Arabian Nights." This inexpurgated edition first appeared in England under the auspices of the Villon Society. This does not speak well for its moral character in the first place. FRANCOIS VILLON was a rascally French poet of the fifteenth century, who wrote some very good and exceedingly filthy poetry. The English society which bears his name began its publications with a complete translation of his works, and has proceeded with like issues ever since. This version of the Arabian in both the original English edition and its reprint by a Philadelphia publisher is a costly book issued to a small number of subscribers. But on what principle, it is asked, can the society Mr. Comstock represents, engage in the suppression of flash literature for the poorer classes, and ignore the dissemination of filth among wealthy collectors? The business of supplying literary lubricity to select purchasers has reached a great extent in England and on the continent. It is to be hoped that it is not to be introduced into America. Nor do we see how the law can make any difference between a five dollar book and a fifty cent book in this matter.

THE winter has been and still is a hard one on the working people. Employment is scarce, and wages are low. In New York a newspaper estimate makes the number of unemployed persons over seventy-five thousand. Now this is the natural and not surprising consequence of the result of the November election. That it must follow the choice of Mr. CLEVELAND was entirely foreseen and fully declared. It is worth while now to mention the fact. Among those who are suffering are doubtless many who gave their votes to bring this condition of affairs about.

It evidently is not safe for a real live Philadelphian to settle among people of such excitable nerves as the New Yorkers. Some years ago they got such a man in Mr. HEBER NEWTON, who was moved by his strong missionary spirit to attempt their Christianization. From that day they have had but little peace. His recurrent shocks have created such an expectation of surprises that he hardly can mount the pulpit steps or put pen to paper without the newspapers and the religious circles being thrown into a flurry of nervous agitation. As is usual in such cases they find him saying a great many wild things he never uttered. A few Sundays ago he was heard by the reporters—not by his congregation—to preach a sermon in which he threw overboard the most fundamental doctrines of his own church. His disclaimer of the sentiments ascribed to him is final with the judicious part of the public; but a great many grandmothers of both sexes still hold up horror-stricken hands and ask why the bishop has not brought him to trial.

Really there should be a restriction on Philadelphians attempting to settle in New York. There are Father RITCHIE and HENRY GEORGE, and half a dozen more besides, who may be turning the place upside down at any moment.

ILLINOIS gets no farther forward in the choice of a Senator. When the two branches of the Legislature first met in joint convention as the law requires, both parties refrained from voting. At the second session 101 Republicans voted unanimously for Mr. LOGAN, one only being absent. If the Democrats had been equally unanimous Mr. MORRISON would have been even, but of their 101 votes he got but 94. This indicates the election of Mr. LOGAN.

EVERYTHING seems to confirm the hope that the English Government has at last got hold of genuine representatives of the dynamite conspiracy. The evidence against the man named CUNNINGHAM is especially strong. The other prisoner is less directly implicated by the evidence, but seems to have lost courage in the face of the display of popular indignation and legal severity. It is expected that he will turn Queen's evidence, and thus aid in uncovering the whole conspiracy. If he does so we believe England and the world will be astonished at the names of those who will be implicated. And by this we do not mean that Mr. PARNELL or any of his associates may be expected to be of the number. The dynamite party is drawn from a very different and less suspected class.

Complaint is made that the government refuses the lawyers retained to defend the prisoners from getting access to them. It is said that this is in violation of the maxim that accused persons must be treated as innocent until they are proven guilty. But there are exceptional cases in which it would be absurd to apply that rule with strictness. And such a case it certainly is, when a few of the participants in a dangerous conspiracy are under arrest, and the authorities are searching for the rest. Access

to lawyers in such circumstances could only aid in defeating justice.

WHY should the world be worried about dynamite? Why not suppress it altogether? In engineering, mining and mechanical enterprises other explosives are sufficient for all practical purposes, and it is difficult to see why civilized society needs these modern and extremely dangerous ones. They are made, at present, by legitimate and reputable manufacturers, but they need not be. Suppose they were outlawed? Suppose their manufacture were forbidden entirely? Suppose that it should be an offense to either make them or have them in possession? Could not the whole of the existing threat against public order and private property be thus brought within much more controllable limits?

THE English forces on the Nile, pressed upon by the Arabs, are obliged to concentrate. General BULLER has abandoned the idea of attacking Metemneh, and has retreated, probably as far as Korti, where there will be a stand made. The campaign on the Nile is beginning to show its ugly features to the London view. The reinforcements proposed are needed at the present moment, and more will probably have to go. Meantime, the meeting of Parliament brings on the political struggle in that body, and Mr. GLADSTONE's powers will be severely taxed once more to maintain his ground in the face of Tory attack, Liberal desertion and the uncertain tactics of Mr. PARNELL's contingent.

#### HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

Mr. EVARTS looks forward to the ending four years hence of the Democratic control which is now about to begin. In his speech at the Union League reception, in New York, last week, he said with emphasis that, unless he erred in his estimate of the present situation, the Republican party was entering upon a fresh contest with the assurance of being reinstated in power at the close of Mr. CLEVELAND's term.

This is a very different view from that taken by Professor PERRY, the Free Trade Democrat, who wrote to a Western journal some weeks ago that the Republican party was utterly dead and would never enter the field again with a Presidential candidate. PERRY, of course, was too silly to receive any other attention than a jeer; but, on the other hand, Mr. EVARTS may be too sanguine. It is easy, always, to prophesy smooth things, and as a rule it is more agreeable to an audience. Mr. EVARTS, in the enthusiasm of the public occasion, may have felt more hopeful than he would do if conversing with a friend or considering the situation in his own library.

But looking dispassionately at the situation, there is no reason to regard the Democratic tenure as certain beyond 1889. There is now no reason to think that the country has passed for a long period into the control of the party of stagnation and reaction. It may prove to be so; but the circumstances now presented do not indicate it. Mr. CLEVELAND, speaking in the most moderate terms, is not a great statesman, and it is not

likely that from his meagre acquaintance with public affairs, and his very moderate appearance of ability to deal with them, he will burst forth into a splendid ability to direct the government and lead his party. Yet such an ability he ought to have in this emergency. Great and weighty questions press upon him already, and there are others still to come up. In order to protract their control beyond 1889, it is needful that he and his party should deal with these ably, or at least skillfully. But that they will do this must be expecting much, either in the light of past experience or with the best knowledge we have of the powers of the new President himself or the men whom he is likely to call around him. The silver question is already a serious embarrassment to them, and will probably be found more difficult to deal with than now appears. The question of Tariff maintenance or reduction is a still greater issue, and one which is certain to employ to its full the greatest capacity of the new Administration. The manner in which they shall deal with the Civil Service is a third subject of vital interest, and the conduct of our foreign relations is one so serious that it calls for a high order of ability.

Believing it unlikely, then, that Mr. CLEVELAND and the Democratic leaders in Congress will deal with these great subjects in such a manner as to satisfy the country, the reasonable conclusion is that they cannot hold the Presidency beyond the four years which the accidental circumstances in New York's election have given them. There is a vigilant and able opposition. The Republicans will be tempered and strengthened by being placed in the position of critics and assailants. They have long been obliged to defend and assert; their capacity for attack, represented by men like Mr. EVARTS himself, will be found something very different from that shown in years past by their opponents.

Yet, after all, the question is, Will the South remain solid? If so, then will New York remain Democratic? If both these questions must be answered affirmatively then the Northern States, devoted to Republican principles, and preferring Republican measures, are bound in the Democratic toils, and we shall probably have not only four years, but certainly eight years of administration in which the real control will rest in the hands of the leaders of the Southern Rebellion.

#### THE GENERAL GRANT BILL.

To place General GRANT upon the retired list of the army ought to be easy enough. If any one deserves to be put there it is he. Without any regard to the condition of his private fortunes, or of the fund which was raised by his friends, or any other matter of merely private concern, the country owes this much to him. He would be upon the retired list, now, if the people had not called him to the administration of a civil office. That it was an honor to be President goes without saying, but it is equally true that when he took the Presidency it was in response to the public demand. He should now be restored to the military position which that public demand cost him.



If the members of the House of Representatives desired to do this act of justice to General GRANT they would, of course, have passed the EDMUNDS bill. This is so drawn that President ARTHUR could sign it, consistently with the position he took in vetoing the FITZ JOHN PORTER bill. But the Democrats in the House wish to carry PORTER on General GRANT's back, and to "put the President in a hole." They therefore insisted Monday on not passing the simple and straightforward EDMUNDS bill, but either gave their support to the old measure, which President ARTHUR would be obliged to veto, or stood opposed to the whole business. Prominent in this opposition were most of the Southern members, and the pleasing spectacle was presented, once more, of the ex-Confederates in the saddle, refusing to do a tardy act of justice to the commander of the Union armies.

An exhibition, however, worse than that of the Confederates, was made by General ROSECRANS, who protested against any such proceeding as the bill proposed. He declared that General GRANT had made official reports that he knew to be false, that his military ability had been overestimated, and that he, (the speaker), being a military man himself, was qualified to so declare! After this tirade, the votes of REAGAN, JEFF DAVIS's Postmaster-General, and of the thirty or forty who had served in his armies, looked somewhat less discreditable, by comparison.

#### AFTER THE MONROE DOCTRINE—WHAT?

A number of circumstances have lately united to bring into prominence that vague but impressive something commonly referred to as the "Monroe Doctrine;" and the drift of events is such as to suggest the question, Is the Monroe Doctrine doomed?

Whether because we have outgrown it, or grown away from it, it is doubtful, indeed, whether Mr. Blaine's vigorous restatement of the traditional principle, four years ago, may not prove to be its last appearance as a real factor in inter-continental diplomacy.

But what is the Monroe Doctrine? In its original statement there were two principles, of different application and diverse origin. There was, first, the principle of Non-intervention, a protest against the designs of the Holy Alliance on the inchoate Spanish-American republics, the vital phrase being that "any interposition for the purpose of controlling their destiny, by any European power, would be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly feeling toward the United States;" and there was, second, the principle of Non-colonization, called into expression by our dispute with England and Russia in regard to our Northwest boundary, and put forth in memorable words: "The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

What has been the actual influence of these principles in our national history? In one sense, great. The sturdy declaration, through the honest Monroe, of his Secretary's great conception of a New World in politics as well as in geography, was really our second declaration of independence, equally necessary with the first to our na-

tional development, but possible only after our second liberation, this time from "entangling alliances" with Europe, at the close of the war in 1815. But the influence of that stirring declaration upon the actual course of events has not been great. The second principle no European nation would concede. Did not we ourselves recede from it twenty years later, in regard to the identical territory then in dispute, freely colonized by England and Russia in the meantime? I am not aware that it has ever since been really asserted. Perhaps because no occasion has arisen. The other branch of the doctrine has a more eventful history. Yet, has it been sufficiently noticed that the accidents of diplomacy have determined its success or failure rather than been swayed by it?

That first declaration was almost its chief triumph. The arm of the Holy Alliance was paralyzed. Spanish-America was free from foreign foes from that hour. But how much of the awe that fell upon the Cabinets of Europe was due to the American Presidential thunder, and how much to the English Prime Minister at whose word the Olympian peal had burst forth? It was not all hyperbole when Canning said so magnificently in the House of Commons: "I have called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old." Canning's "New World" had been in John Quincy Adams's brain for long; but Canning's secret intimation did call it forth, and behind it was felt, though not seen, the weight of the old mistress of the seas, as well as the vigor of the daughter that had just rested from an almost equal rivalry with her.

Four times since then has the spectre of the departed Monroe been invoked in our diplomacy. Once only the mighty shade arose at the call, and frowned back the legions of imperial France. Then, there were half a million of the best troops in the world and the most formidable navy afloat to make good the word of Seward. Twice have we practically, even at the cost of national humiliation, abandoned the high ground of 1826; but then the trail of Slavery was over all our diplomacy. And once—the last time—when the vigorous language of Secretary Blaine's circular-note of 1881 quite equalled in boldness Adams's own words, while—perhaps designedly—almost exactly reproducing their form, a most lame and impotent conclusion followed, passing rapidly into a farcical phase in the Nicaragua Treaty and its recent failure in the Senate. The cry of "Jingoism" destroyed the Secretary's home-backing, and the very reprehensible attitude of Colombia, one of our own South American brood of Monroe chickens, in refusing any further extension of our protecting aegis in her direction seems, of all recent events, to be most suggestive of the real present status of the ancient doctrine.

The protocol of February 17th was a failure. Colombia, in full view of our declaration that a "combined protectorate" of European Powers superseding our own joint guaranty (of the Panama canal-route) with her, of 1846 "would be regarded by this government as an indication of unfriendly feeling," seems to prefer the European protectorate. And it is quite obvious that as our "feebler sisters," as we affectionately styled them in 1826, rise in wealth and weight among the nations, they will care less and less to come under the wing of the elder sister; certainly, they will expect some substantial advantages in exchange for allowing us a veto on their foreign diplomacy. It is conceivable, too, that the statesmen of Chili, for instance, might now feel amused at the notion of our protecting their rights under the Monroe aegis or any other device. But at the start we positively refused them any such substantial aid; and now again, in the rejection of the Nicaragua Treaty, we have demonstrated our invincible unreadiness

to assume responsibilities commensurate with our traditional attitude as protector of America. In that, at least, we have been consistent. The "Monroe Doctrine" is just what it proclaims itself to be—a doctrine, not a policy. Congress has from the first steadily refused to endorse either branch of it. It has been a weapon for the Executive to use when it ventured, not a permanent part of the national armory—and perhaps the time has come to store it away, along with the old brass cannon, that put victory behind it in its own day.

For this phenomenon in South America has its real significance as a part of the general movement of our times. The Adams-Monroe Doctrine meant that America was no longer wild land, free to all comers, but a part of the civilized world, and that we, as its chief power, were ready to assert and maintain that fact. It was the entry of the "New World" into politics on its own basis. But now there is to be in diplomacy neither New World nor Old. The grand idea of Adams—on which Blaine also tried in vain to work—was to set up an American State system over against the European State system. But there is to be neither the one nor the other, but rather a World system in their place. That is what ocean cables, ship canals, rapid transit, international associations, commercial leagues and the new age of colonization are bringing us to. That is what the Congo Conference, with the United States in it, truly means. Unless a miraculous black Monroe arises, Africa will pass bodily into the world's civilized system within a generation. Shall not the Americas? Undoubtedly they will,—if indeed South America is not already annexed.

The question for us is, Shall the United States exert the influence rightly belonging to its physical and moral weight in this "parliament of man," this "federation of the world?" When our weaker neighbors, drawn by the irresistible current, look no longer simply to us, but to the great world states for their commercial alliances and territorial guarantees, shall we range ourselves among those states and claim our due share in ordering the affairs of the world? Or, shall we remain outside the whirl of diplomacy while the wonderful colonization renaissance of the nineteenth century is going on, and be content with this unique addition to our present distinction as the great Peace Power—the Power that minds its own business, and that solely?

Doubtless we shall not readily give up the Monroe Doctrine, even as the price of admission to the world's council-table alongside of Germany and France and England; for, to tell the truth, we do not greatly care for admission there, and we do care a good deal for this ancient sentiment. True, the student of history may know that we really give up little enough in giving up this doctrine of Adams-Monroe; but the people, and the politicians their leaders, are not students of history; a certain national sentiment, a feeling, moves them more. And only a year or two ago a politician, now assisting to complicate matters for us in the Congo Conference, told us that the Monroe Doctrine represents "a deep, ineradicable and most formidable instinct in the character of the American people." So, too, the New York *Tribune* talks of the doctrine as "the chief canon of American diplomacy." Most erroneous, that statement! but also, doubtless, the popular notion. And one can well understand that this most impressive phrasing of "Continentalism" will remain a spell to conjure with in popular discussion long after it has dropped out of the diplomatist's portfolio. Then, too, Europe seems quite willing to accept Monroe as a finality. The *Journal des Debats* said: "Let America belong to the Americans, although a great

deal might be said against the pretension. But let them keep their hands off Africa, and give Europe a chance there. The arm of Monroe was never before extended so far as this." And the London *Spectator*, discussing possible results of the great colonization movement of the age, remarked: "Washington will not admit Europe to South America, and no power will voluntarily fight Washington." The one essential point of this whole assumption, both at home and abroad, is that the other American powers will consent to remain in a state of pupillage under the United States. And that is just what events are rapidly making it certain they will not do. When, accordingly, the "arm of Monroe" has no further service to perform for them, it may perhaps reach to Berlin and the Congo. But it will then be no longer the arm of Monroe.

N. M. WHEELER.

#### ART AND LETTERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, February, 1885.

Amongst the objects of interest which have been added to the latest editions of the Guides to Paris is the Hotel Carnavalet, the founder of which, M. de Liesville, died recently at the early age of 48. M. de Liesville was a very wealthy gentleman, the descendant of an ardently legitimist Vendean family, but in spite of that a republican who dreamed of an ideal composed of the ideals of Plato, Danton, Michelet and Lamennais. His sole occupation in life was to hunt up all the relics of the great revolution of 1789 and of the minor revolutions which followed. During twenty-five years M. de Liesville devoted his time and his fortune to the satisfaction of his collecting mania, and in 1879 he presented the whole of his treasures to the city of Paris, and there was formed the Musée Carnavalet. This museum now comprises a historical and revolutionary library presented almost entirely by the curate of the museum, M. Cousin, and the Liesville collections, divided into four different series—ceramics, medals, coins, engravings, all relative to the revolutions of 1789, 1830, 1848 and 1870. The faïences decorated with patriotic and revolutionary emblems, classed in chronological order, include the series on balloons and aerostats going back to 1783, and end with a series relative to the empire, the Restoration, and the revolution of 1830. Two cases contain some beautiful Sévres porcelain, notably a tea service of the time of the Consulate, decorated with views of the principal monuments of Paris, etc. The numismatic series comprises all the medallions and medals relating to the men and events of 1789; the coins of 1789 to 1804; a series on the event of 1814-15; the politics of the Masonic lodges; a collection of the medals and popular insignia of the first national fete of July 14; the decorations of the victors of the Bastille, and a collection of patriotic and revolutionary fans. The Liesville collection of prints illustrates the history, monuments, furniture, costumes and oddities of the revolutionary epochs, and comprises more than 15,000 pieces. The library of the Carnavalet Museum contains 10,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history of Paris, and especially to the revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848. The collection of newspapers is only equaled by that of the British Museum at London. M. de Liesville was also a great collector of ceramics in general. The Museum of Sévres and the Museum of the Decorative Arts will inherit this latter collection.

The French writers of fiction are, unfortunately, still possessed of the spirit of nas-

teness and too great outspokenness, so that one can rarely even speak of them in a decent newspaper. Zola's "Germinal," which is just out, is the foulest and most pessimistic book which he has yet written, and if the picture he draws of the French working classes be exact, we can only say alas, poor France! Andre Theuriet, Malot Ferdinand Fabre, and Cherbuliez are almost the only novelists who still produce works which women can read. The latter has just published a new volume, "Oliver Maugant."

Amongst recent art books may be mentioned "Hans Holbein," by Jean Rousseau, and "Millet," by Ch. Yriarte, two interesting and well-illustrated studies published by Rouam. Conquet is the publisher of a useful guide for print collectors, "Les Graveurs du Dix-neuvième Siècle," by Henri Beraldi. "Les Vrais Arabes et Leur Pays," by M. Denis de Rivoire (Plon & Nourrit), gives an interesting account of the cities of the Euphrates, Aden, Otesiphon, Bagdad, etc. Calmann Lévy completes the posthumous publication of the works of Paul de Saint-Victor, with a complete study of Victor Hugo by the eminent critic. Paul de Saint-Victor worshipped Hugo, and made admiration of the poet a sort of religion. His volume is eloquent and brilliant, but utterly uncritical.

In spite of the depression in trade of all kinds, and especially in the picture trade, Paris is now full of picture exhibitions. The Water-color Society has an exceptionally numerous and brilliant exhibition in the Rue de Séze, where, besides the veteran aquarellists, Mme. Madeleine Lemaire, Harpignies, Français, Worms, Vibert, Detaille, de Neuville, etc., there are some excellent recruits in the persons of MM. Maurice Courant, Yon, Lucien Gros and Adrien Moreau. Book illustration, so important a branch of art nowadays, is represented by some fine sepias by M. Jean Paul Laurens for the illustration of Thierry's "Stories of the Merovingians" and of "Faust;" by M. Maurice Leloir of water-colors destined to adorn Launette's edition of "Marion Lescant;" by M. Delort of drawings for Jorast's edition of the "Capitaine Fracasse;" by M. Maignan of illustrations of "Jeanne d'Arc" (edition "Mame of Tours"); and by M. Ed. de Beaumont of beautiful miniatures for Boussod & Co.'s edition of "Cinderella." The talent and technical skill of these gentlemen is simply marvelous. At the exhibitions of the clubs of the Rue Volney and the Place Vendôme the portraits are the chief objects of interest. I may notice especially a portrait of a lady by Sargent, a strange picture in which we see a dark-haired and very ugly lady, dressed in pale yellow, sitting stiffly on a Louis XV. sofa. This picture is very clever, but the painter seems to have fallen into a path of premeditated ugliness. Mr. J. L. Stewart exhibits a picture called "Lassitude," representing an elegantly-dressed young lady lying on a divan. Mr. Stewart's picture is a capital study of delicate coloring. At the Cercle de la Rue Volney Mr. F. A. Bridgman exhibits a small picture of "After the Bath," a harem interior very rich in color; and Mr. Henry Mosler, "A Future Sailor," representing an old salt on the seashore teaching a youngster how to rig a boat.

American sculptors are rare. I therefore take great pleasure in noticing a very important group which I saw the other day in the studio of Mr. John G. Boyle at Paris. A life-size Indian woman, clutching her baby under her left arm, is beating with a stick an eagle which she holds down under her foot, while her little boy crouches timidly behind her skirts. The eagle, winged by the boy's arrow, is flapping and struggling to bite the woman. The composition of the group is excellent and full of life and movement, obtained by simple means; the

treatment of the drapery is strong and sober, the harmony of the lines always good and significant, and the expression of the figure sufficiently pronounced. This group is to be cast in bronze and is destined to figure in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. In Mr. Boyle's studio I also noticed two bas-reliefs which the artist is finishing for the pedestal of his Indian group at Chicago, one of which, representing an Indian trial, is particularly well treated.

Mr. D. Ridgway Knight's *Salon* picture this year represents four peasant girls lying on the river bank, laughing and talking. The landscape is the meadows and blue hilly background of Poissy, in which Mr. Knight has always found such excellent inspiration.

The Louvre Museum has bought for the sum of \$20,000 three pictures by Franz Hals. They are the portraits of Beereesteijn and his wife, founders of the hospital of Haarlem, from which the pictures have been bought. The third picture represents a whole family in a garden. One of the portraits is dated 1629. Hitherto the Louvre Museum possessed only one unimportant picture by Franz Hals. An amateur has just presented the Louvre with the only known picture by Jehan Ferréal, a French painter who was famous in the reigns of Charles VIII. and Francois I. It represents the betrothal of Charles VIII. and Anne of Brittany.

An exhibition of the works of the late Bastien Lepage is to be held at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in March and April. MM. Fourcaud, Burty and Paul Mantz will write the catalogue and notices of the painter. An exhibition of the works of Eugène Delacroix, the great colorist of the Romantic school and the eternal rival of Ingres, will be held at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at the same time. The object of this last exhibition is to raise funds for erecting a monument to Delacroix.

An innovation at the *Salon* of 1885 will be a tombola, or lottery. A minimum of 150,000 tickets at 1fr. will be issued; the Society of Artists will levy 10 per cent. on receipts, and the rest, say 135,000fr., will be devoted to the creation of 197 prizes ranging from 5000 to 100fr., which will be payable in pictures exhibited at the *Salon*, the winner being free to choose his picture and treat directly with the artist, his prize simply counting as "good for such and such a sum."

THEODORE CHILD.

#### A TUSCAN MAY-DAY.

A Mary F. Robinson, in *The Magazine of Art* for March.

The village girls have gone away  
To sing at every shrine;  
The whole day long they sing and pray  
To Mary, maid benign.

I know so well the way they go  
The very turns they took,  
And all the chants they sing I know,  
And every Virgin's look.

Yet should I sing with them, and stand  
Before the pure in heart,  
Would she not reach her holy hand  
To thrust me out apart?

Beside the glimmering sea I sit,  
And watch the darkness fall;  
The thirsty sand drinks up in it  
My tears, and hides them all.

Then nearing voices swell and soar;  
Ave Mary! haste, Ave Mary!  
Before the shrine upon the shore,  
The tired singers tarry.

I sang beside them at the spring,  
And in the weedy furrow;  
But here I feel I dare not sing,  
Mary, Mary, Mary, Mother Mary,  
My heart is mad with sorrow!



## REVIEWS.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By John Stuart Mill. Abridged, with Critical, Bibliographical and Explanatory Notes, and a Sketch of the History of Political Economy. By J. Lawrence Laughlin, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. Pp. xix and 658. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Of English economists there is not one who has such a title to general regard and admiration as the younger Mill. He was the first of a new generation. Before him the science had been in the hands of a set of men whose hardness and dryness had made a seemingly indelible mark upon it. They had made it "the dismal science" without any compunctions whatever. He represents the extension of the study to a larger stratum of humanity. Although the son of the least human of economists, he was human. His book represents the first step to that surrender of the economists to humanity, on which Mr. Toynbee dwells. As he never rose above the premises of the older school, his progress to broader ground was a strange process. Starting from Malthus, Torrens, Ricardo & Company, and yet determined to put human beings above and before consumption, production and competition, he could only land in one conclusion. He must become a Socialist. He may protest that he wants a socialism which shall leave room and play for individual liberty—a white-black-bird in other words. But a man who believed society to move on the lines of the orthodox political economy, and had any regard for human beings, must believe that the best thing for human beings would be a social revolution.

In this Mr. Mill stands for his age and country. He is the first author of the collective radicalism which Mr. Herbert Spence so justly denounces as a retrogression. He is the first and chief authority for all those practical movements toward socialism which have been embodied in recent English legislation. He is the patron of such measures as the Irish land law. He has prepared the field in which Mr. George is sowing the seeds of revolutionary theories.

In this view of Mr. Mill's position, it is at once natural and to be regretted that he should have taken a high place in American teaching and study. The reader feels there is a man and a good man, in spite of his limitations, behind the book. The orthodox teacher or disciple in economy welcomes Mill as an escape from all that is morally repellent in the earlier and smaller writers of his school. But if ever a book reflected the local environment and reproduced the local atmosphere in which the author lived, it is Mr. Mill's Political Economy.

Professor Laughlin has undertaken to Americanize the book for use in our colleges. He has substituted American facts, statistics, illustrations and measures for English. In so far as the book could be made American it has been, and we are impressed with the skill the editor has shown. But, after all, this is impossible. As Mr. Bagehot frankly says, English political economy is political economy for England. No amount of American adaptation could make the book American in spirit and substance. As well take one of Mr. Trollope's society novels and try to Americanize it by changing West End to Back Bay, and the names of Beacon street families for those of English clergy and gentry.

If we were to select the central fallacy of the book and of the English economy generally, it would be in the discussion of money. The wooden theory of its functions runs through all that is said, from the definition that it is "the medium of exchange and the standard of value" down to the last inference

drawn. The proof given by Mr. Colwell and Mr. Carey that money serves larger uses than either of these are ignored by Mr. Mill and his American editor. Mr. Colwell's "Ways and Means of Payment," although the most important single volume in the American literature of political economy, is not named either in the historical sketch or the bibliography of the subject. The English theory corresponds to English limitations. Within the English economist's range of observation there is no place where the supply of money has been created in their own time, and, as it were, under their eyes. They do not know what a community substantially without money is, and, therefore, cannot tell the extent of the change effected by its introduction. And this defect vitiates their theory of international exchanges and their view of restrictions on foreign commerce.

Professor Laughlin quotes a long passage from Mr. Horace White to show that Mr. Mill did not regard his concessions as to Protection as fairly quoted by American Protectionists. This does not seem to have been his uniform opinion. He told Mr. Smalley of the *Tribune* that he could not say that if he were an American he would not be a Protectionist.

Professor Laughlin's work has many independent merits. He has gathered into it a great amount of statistics and facts, which are not to be found in any other American work. He has illustrated it with maps and diagrams in a way that is new in manuals of this kind. Indeed, he has done his work so well that we can only regret that he did not build upon his own foundation, and give us a truly American work, such as American advantages in the general study of the subject entitle us to expect.

On one or two points the statements made should have been more careful. It is no longer true, as stated broadly on page 301, that the West returns to our Eastern cities the money paid it for grain and other crops. It is true, but misleading to say that "our laws do not as yet allow us to buy ships abroad and sail them under our own flag." It would be more exact to say that "our laws do allow us to buy ships abroad, but requires that they be sailed under a foreign flag." What importance this prohibition is in an economic sense no Free Trader has managed to show.

FLATLAND. A ROMANCE OF MANY DIMENSIONS. By a Square. With Illustrations by the Author. Pp. 155. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

This is a very ingenious and clever discussion of an abstract and difficult question for the general reader. It has been suggested by some mathematicians that space may exist under other conditions than those known to us—that indeed our limits of perception may prevent us from perceiving all the possibilities of the space that is known to us. We find in geometry that lineal and superficial measure correspond to certain algebraic formulas, and that solid space corresponds to a similar formula of the same kind, but of a still higher degree. But there are other formulas of the same kind and of higher degrees than we know anything to correspond to. Thus, if the number 3 designate a straight line, then the square of 3 or 9 will correspond to the superficial area found by constructing a square each of whose sides is in length equal to 3. So 27 will correspond to the solid centre constructed on that square, each of its twelve edges measuring 3 in length, and each of its six faces measuring 9 in area. This is as far as our experience goes in enabling us to find correspondents for the powers of our initial number. But it is asked: "May not the reality be larger than our experience?"

May there not be space of four, five or any number of dimensions? May there not be a reality corresponding to the fourth power of three, each of whose faces is a cube represented by 27, and these faces numbering 16 in all? And may we not in some future state rise to the perception of space of still greater variety in dimension than we now perceive?"

The present writer undertakes to present those considerations which make this conceivable, if not probable. He does so in just the lines suggested by Zoellner, Cayley and other eminent mathematicians. He imagines a world of two dimensions, in which the inhabitants all live on one plane. They are necessarily mathematical figures, completely bounded from each other by lines, and therefore obliged to regard all that these lines circumscribe as their "insides," and as being absolutely shut from all perception of others. The writer endows his world with a good many odd characteristics, which are not needed by his main purpose, but help to make it seem more real. Some of these details are satirical flings at English conditions and limitations.

The Flatlander who tells the story is prepared for the revelation of a space of three dimensions, by first discovering Lineland, in which it has but one, and where the beings are short lines, open to each other's perception only at the ends, and therefore forced to regard the sides of each line as their insides. He tries to make the King of Lineland comprehend the second dimension of space, but without success. When a Sphere descends into his Flatland and tries to show him that there is a third dimension to space, he is equally obdurate to argument. He is staggered when the Sphere enters his shut closet without opening the line-door which bounds it; but he is not convinced finally until he is lifted bodily out of the plane he always has lived and thought upon, and is made to look down on his own house. He is satisfied, and more than satisfied, for he turns on the Sphere and asks to be taken to space of four dimensions, where he can see into the inside of the sphere and of all solids, as he has been enabled to see into the insides of everything in Flatland. The Sphere scoffs at the supposition of such a space, is bothered and indignant to find the Square turning upon him the arguments he had used to prove a third dimension, and finally pitches the Square back into Flatland to get rid of him.

The theory of a four-dimensioned space has been used by Zoellner and others to account for the appearance and disappearance of spirits in our world. In their view the future life is in a world where space has a larger number of dimensions. And just as the Square found he could make himself visible at pleasure in Lineland, and that the Sphere could do the same in Flatland, so, it is argued, beings who have found the fourth dimension of space can do the same with our world of three dimensions, *i. e.*, with us who perceive but three. The author of this romance appeals to the stories about apparitions as proving his main thesis.

WILLIAM TYNDALE'S FIVE BOOKS OF MOSES, CALLED THE PENTATEUCH. Being a Verbatim Reprint of the Edition of 1530. By the Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

The recent Luther and Welfel celebrations have directed attention anew to the men who heralded, led and nurtured, while it was yet in its infancy, the Reformation. Among these Tyndale held no mean rank. His edition of the New Testament, his moral and doctrinal pamphlets, his bitter and unhesitating war upon the clergy and the Papacy would all have gained for him the love of his followers and the enmity of his opponents. It is through his translation of



the Bible and the influence that it had upon the Authorized Version, however, that he is chiefly among us to-day. That Tyndale (in spite of repeated assertions to the contrary) was a Hebrew scholar, and in translating from the original made use of the Chaldee paraphrase (the *Targum*) as well, there seems to be little doubt. A bit of corroboratory evidence is found in a letter (a *fac simile* of which faces the title page) written in prison, in which Tyndale complains of the sufferings he endures, begs for more clothing and asks that he be allowed the use of his Hebrew Bible, Hebrew Grammar and Hebrew Lexicon.

It is not often that American libraries afford to American editors the opportunity of bringing out works like the one before us, and we herald this as an earnest of what is yet to come. "The Pentateuch" is printed from the edition of 1530, and has been collated with the editions of 1534, 1537 and 1573. A careful study of the translation itself has been made, and indications are given as to where Tyndale has been influenced by the Vulgate, Septuagint, Luther and other translations, or where, shaking all these off, he has himself gone back to the Hebrew original. It is interesting, however, to note how Tyndale, when a Hebrew idiom presented great difficulty, produced one of those gems which are often regarded as the greatest ornaments of the Authorized Version. Genesis 44: 21, though its meaning cannot be misunderstood, presents a certain syntactical difficulty. To make it perfectly plain in English, Tyndale paraphrased as follows: "The lad could not go from his father, for if he should leave his father he were but a dead man." This sentence, open as it is to the charge of ambiguity, is evidently an attempt to explain the original, while it must certainly have served as the basis of the Authorized Version's beautiful rendition. One of the more noteworthy points discussed, by the way, is a MS. of a part of the New Testament in English, now in the Lenox Library, which bears the initials W. T. It has been assumed that it is a MS. of Tyndale's, but from this view our editor dissents.

Every one connected with the production of this book is to be congratulated. The printer has done handsomely, and the editor has set an example of zeal, industry and accuracy which others, we hope, will not be slow to follow. The first edition consists of five hundred copies. C. A.

**HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.** By Elizabeth M. Farrand. Ann Arbor, 1885.

The most progressive and reputable college in the West, and numerically the strongest in the country, is only doing itself justice by writing its autobiography. A State institution, and affected by Legislatures and voters, it has, nevertheless, on that account been able to control and direct the entire educational machinery of the State of Michigan, and it is to this wise policy, this union of higher and lower education, that the success of the University is to be traced. Founded in 1835, it was not successfully organized until 1841. In its infancy, beset by many difficulties, and more than once hampered by unwise legislation, it has yet met and grappled with many problems which are still agitating the older colleges of the East. It has had over one hundred female students, possesses a so-called philosophical or partly classical course, requires absolute work for the Masters' degree, and has provided liberally for the studies promotive of good citizenship. It might naturally be supposed that the historian of the University of Michigan would dwell with pardonable pride on the achievements of her astronomers; but, with a curious perversity, the Medical Department, with its mixed faculty

of allopathists and homœopaths, is continually pushed forward. At present there are in the Ann Arbor faculty a number of men of more than local reputation. Among them may be mentioned Professors C. K. Adams, M. L. D'Ooge, G. S. Morris, and President Angell, who was sent under the Hayes administration to negotiate the Chinese Treaty. C. A.

**PERSONAL TRAITS OF BRITISH AUTHORS.** Edited by Edward T. Mason. Three Volumes. 12mo. \$1.50 each. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

It must be admitted that these are good specimens of book-making. If there is to be any disapproval of them, it must relate to their plan, and challenge their *raison d'être*. Mr. Mason takes the view that many persons will care to have brought together the testimony of those who knew them concerning the personal traits of a company of great authors, "their appearance, habits, manners; their talk, their work, and their play, their strength and weakness—physical, mental, moral." He selects for his company twenty-seven stars of British literature: Byron, Shelley, Moore, Rogers, Keats, Southey and Landor are in one group and fill one volume; Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt and Procter follow; the third volume gives us Scott, Hogg, Campbell, Chalmers, Wilson, De Quincey and Jeffrey; and the volumes to follow will include the others of the prominent twenty-seven.

If the plan be good the books are excellent. Mr. Mason prints in crisp paragraphs the records left by contemporaries concerning these distinguished authors. He cites biographies, diaries, journals, letters—all the literature of reminiscence and recollection. He finds, of course, much that is piquant and interesting, much that is not very pleasing. No one could be even fairly familiar with the mass of literary material that would be available for his purpose and not know how much there is to draw upon, and how considerable a part of it might well be resigned to oblivion if it were not for the desire of curious human nature to know just such details as Mr. Mason has here presented.

Portraits of Byron, Wordsworth and Walter Scott accompany the three volumes under present notice—all fine pictures. There is in each of the three an intelligent and rather engaging preface. The matter is arranged by topics, for each person described, and the clues to it are readily observed by copious marginal references. Lastly there are full lists of the authorities cited, and very good indexes. Altogether, as has already been said, they are very good specimens of book-making, the printer having done his part as well as the editor.

**LIFE OF MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT.** By Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Pp. 360. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

This is, we believe, Mrs. Pennell's first book. A natural wish, upon opening it, is that she might have had, to begin with, a more agreeable theme. Yet one cannot rise from its perusal without rendering a hearty meed of praise to the authorship, and admitting that the story, told with so much of candor and earnestness, has given us a new view of the unfortunate but highly gifted Mary Wollstonecraft, and has obliged us to think of her with charity at least, if not with sympathy. Mrs. Pennell shows true art, as well as the true sense of a biographer, in developing with much fullness the details of Mary's early life. It is this that engages our charitable regard; one cannot follow the struggles of the earnest young girl, seeing with what fortitude she maintained the hard battle of life, caring for others always more than herself, without perceiving that it would be a most cruel in-

justice to continue to cast stones upon her grave and to pile up forever the monument of discredit which has been placed to her name. It cannot be questioned, we think, that Mrs. Pennell contributes much to the evidence that will compel a revision of judgment concerning her. It will be most satisfactory, doubtless, to deal with her alone, and not to enter upon a study of the careers of those with whom she was closely associated, but even if we should go through the whole of the unpleasing chapter, it must be in the end largely a verdict of extenuation for her at least.

The art of the book, as we have already intimated, is excellent. The narrative is clear, graphic and vivid. The details of Mary's childhood and of the earlier years of her maturity are of absorbing interest. So excellent a talent for biographic writing as is shown in this volume it is a rare piece of fortune to encounter. H. M. J.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

A second book by Mr. E. W. Howe, "The Mystery of the Locks" (Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.), naturally attracts attention, since his first one, "The Story of a Country Town," achieved so decided a success. But the contrast between the two is remarkable, and all to the disadvantage of the later production. The former one compelled approval for its grim realism. It was so plainly a study of actual conditions in human experience, it drew characters with so firm an outline, that it was read and praised as the work of a true observer. But the book under notice is extremely unreal. It has some characters which are probably drawn from the life, but the plot is no better than those which the "ruck" of poor novels daily present, while much of the execution is viciously melo-dramatic. Plainly, the author has been, in many places, on the trail of Dickens; there are passages that are so much an imitation of his style as to waken one's amusement, for the imitators of Dickens, in these days, are rare birds indeed.

"Robert Ord's Atonement" might be called a sensational domestic novel, opposite as those peculiarities are generally considered. Rosa N. Carey is a very "fluid" writer, to use one of Miss Susan Nipper's expressions. She tells her story without effort, and yet it is insufferably drawn out—no doubt to meet the requirements of the three English volumes, in which, we judge, it originally appeared. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"The Duchess" is, we believe, one of the most popular young lady writers of the period, meaning by that writers for young ladies, for "the Duchess" is evidently anything but a chicken herself. One of her faults, indeed, is that she knows too much. Perhaps that is why the modern young lady admires her so excessively. But every scrap of her work seems to have a market value, and Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published a volume of her stories under the title, "In Durance Vile." Young ladies may enjoy this kind of literature; to our own taste it is very thin.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A society has been founded in Paris called "Académie de Saint Thomas," for the study of scholastic philosophy.

The January number of the *Journal Asiatique* contains an interesting article on an Arabic dialect of Egypt, by M. H. Dulac, and an account of the "Syriac Inscriptions of Salmas," by M. Rubens Duval. French politics is indicated by a considerable body of archæological and philological notes concerning China.

Dr. Murray has announced that Part II. of the Dictionary of the English Philology

ical Society will soon be ready. It will include the word Bazaar.

Mr. Thomas Tyler, who has been discussing Dr. Wright's "Empire of the Hittites" in the English journals, will deliver three lectures on the Hittite Inscriptions at the British Museum.

A branch of the Psychical Research Society has been founded at Oxford, England, with Mr. Sidgwick as President.

It is pleasant to record the fact that Zola's new novel has fallen flat in France; it attracts absolutely no attention.

In Germany last year 15,607 works were published, being about eighty more than during the previous year.

Messrs. Roberts Bros. will shortly publish two of Mrs. Oliphant's unique excursions into the Unseen, entitled "The Open Door" and "The Portrait," in one volume, to match "Old Lady Mary" and "The Little Pilgrim."

Canon Liddon is making some progress with the Pusey memoirs and correspondence, but no date can be fixed for the publication of the work.

A prize of 100 guineas has been offered by the proprietors of *Life* (London) for a new and original novel. A special feature is that the competition will be open only to writers who have not previously published a work of fiction.

An adequate life of Turner, which has been promised before now but has never yet been actually forthcoming, is now in a fair way to get itself written, Mr. Ruskin having commissioned M. Ernest Chesneau "to write a life of Turner, prefaced by a history of previous landscapes to which I believe my own revision will have little to add in order to make it a just and sufficient record of my beloved Master."

The Professors of the University of Tokio have formed themselves into an association for promoting the introduction of Latin writing and type in place of the Chinese.

The Russian dramatic censorship has withdrawn its objection to the performance of Shakespeare's two "revolutionary" tragedies—"Julius Caesar" and "Coriolanus."

The *Borsenblatt* (Berlin) compiles the following analytical table of German book production last year, with comparisons with the production of the year previous. The table affords some instructive contrasts to the record of American book publishing which we gave last week:

	1883.	1881.
Collected Work, Literature, Bibliography.....	381	438
Theology.....	1504	1461
Law, Politics, Statistics.....	1301	1472
Medicine, Veterinary Science.....	922	928
Natural Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy.....	832	835
Philosophy.....	142	132
Educational, Gymnastics.....	1691	2029
Books for the Young.....	386	406
Aboriginal and Oriental Languages, Archaeology, Mythology.....	609	612
Modern Languages, Old German Literature.....	501	489
History, Biography, Memoirs, Correspondence.....	795	807
Geography, Travel.....	230	460
Mathematics, Astronomy.....	221	204
Military Science, Horsemanship.....	366	380
Commercial Science, Technology.....	671	698
Architecture, Engineering, Mining, Navigation.....	482	411
Forestry, Sport.....	98	106
Domestic Science, Agriculture, Horticulture.....	337	387
Belles Lettres (Fiction, Poetry, Drama, etc.).....	1207	1303
Fine Arts (Painting, Music, etc.), Stenography.....	615	623
Volkschriften, Almanacs.....	724	643
Freemasonry.....	28	26
Miscellaneous.....	370	450
Charts (Maps).....	329	307
	14,802	15,607

The late Captain Mayne Reid left a posthumous novel, which is soon to be issued under the title of "The Pierced Heart."

Mrs. Grace A. Oliver, the author of the recent biography of Miss Edgeworth, has completed her book on the life work and teachings of Dean Stanley, and Cupples, Upham & Co. will publish it.

A cheap edition of Bosworth Smith's "Life of Lord Lawrence" is announced in London, where five other editions have been published. It has proved one of the most successful biographical works of late years.

F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, will shortly begin the publication of the fourth edition of "Brockhaus's Kleines Conversations-Lexikon." The work will be completed in sixty parts.

A decision has been rendered against Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) in his suit against Estes & Lauriat, in the United States Circuit Court, Boston, to restrain Estes & Lauriat from distributing a catalogue of books in which they announce that the forthcoming subscription-book by Mark Twain, entitled "Huckleberry Finn," is "now ready for sale at a price reduced from \$2.75 to \$2.15."

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, announce an important book of reference called "Initials and Pseudonyms, a Dictionary of Literary Disguises." It is the work of Rev. William Cushing, of Cambridge, Mass., and will include an index of about 10,000 Initials and Pseudonyms, alphabetically arranged, and about 6500 real names of authors answering to the pseudonyms, with brief notices, date of the writer's birth and death, etc. Mr. Cushing's work will doubtless be found of much practical use.

It is currently reported that Professor A. S. Hardy, of Dartmouth College, author of the successful novel, "But Yet a Woman," has declined the Presidency of Bowdoin College.

"A Symposium on Inspiration" is announced by Mr. T. Whittaker, New York. The question, "in what sense and within what limits is the Bible the word of God?" will be discussed by Canon Farrar, Stanley Leathes, Edward White, Principal Cairns and other authoritative writers.

*Lippincott's Magazine*, for March, has several attractive features. John Heard, Jr., in "Letters from Sonora," draws a strong picture of life in Northern Mexico; not an agreeable picture as we of a more favored land regard life, but well worthy study, in view of the growing relations between Mexico and the United States. A paper on the New Orleans Exposition is interesting and timely. Other articles are an Italian sketch by Marie L. Thompson, "The Balia," illustrating scenes in "Romeo and Juliet;" "Babylonian Exploration," by John P. Peters, and a clever parody of Henry James; "The Cosmopolitan," by Helen Gray Cone. The Departments are well sustained and the number is very readable throughout.

The "one hundred and forty-eighth thousand" of Thieme's English and German Dictionary has lately been issued by Haendcke & Lehmkühl, in Hamburg (New York: Westermann), under the new title, "Thieme-Preusser; a New and Complete Critical Dictionary of the English and German languages; revised and greatly enlarged by Dr. Ig. Emanuel Wessely." The late Dr. Emil Preusser's title to joint authorship dates from 1860, when the edition revised by him and Breithaupt first made its appearance. Of this revised Thieme no fewer than 120,000 copies were sold between 1860 and 1884.

Scribner & Welford announce an interesting subscription book—the "Life and Labors of Hablot Knight Browne," "Phiz," whose

illustrations added to the immediate popularity of Dickens' chief novels. It is written by David C. Thompson, the biographer of Thomas Bewick, and contains 130 illustrations.

Rev. A. W. J. Loftie has accepted a commission from the English Government to write a series of large and small guides to the Tower of London.

Major Jones, U. S. Consul at Cardiff, author of several books relating to the Southern rebellion, is engaged upon a work dealing with the life and public services of Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is hard at work at Berlin on his new book on African exploration. The title of the book will be: "The Congo, or the Founding of a State: a Story of Work and Exploration." Mr. Stanley is writing a complete history of the origin and foundation of the new Congo Free State, together with his own exploration of the Congo Valley from the lower cataracts up to Stanley Falls, with all its chief tributaries and newly discovered lakes—in short, a full account of his doings during the last six years since leaving England in 1878 to his return from Africa last summer.

Dr. Daniel Sanders has finally finished his great work, the unique "Ergänzungswörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache" intended to complete and enlarge all existing dictionaries of the German language. It was about six years in going through the press and undergoing a wonderfully accurate revision.

Dr. D. G. Brinton has in press the fifth volume of the "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," and which, it is believed, will prove the most valuable book of the series so far. It is a new translation by Dr. Brinton, with an inquiry into its authenticity, of the "Walum Olum," under the title, "The Lenape and Their Legends."

It seems strange to hear of a sister of Keats yet living. From Madrid it is learned that Senora Llanos (Fanny Keats), though over 80 years of age, is strong and active, and takes a vivid interest "in all that is going on." She lives happily, surrounded with her children and grandchildren.

The Dunlap Society is the name assumed by a number of students of the American stage, in honor of William Dunlap, the first historian of that stage, as well as an early dramatist and manager. Its aim is to unite those interested in American dramatic history and to publish books and pamphlets throwing light upon it. The annual dues will be \$5; and the publications of the Society, eight of which are already announced, will not be for sale.

English publishers appear to be having a prosperous season. The whole of Mr. Harry Furniss' "Parliamentary Views" has been subscribed in advance; so has the first edition (1000 copies) of Mr. Joseph Thomson's book; and the first issue of Mr. Buxton Forman's one-volume edition of Keats (1000 copies) has been exhausted.

The *March Century* is "right on the spot" with "The Land of the False Prophet," by Colston Bey, with a portrait of General Gordon. It was on the press when the news of the fall of Khartoum was received.

In compliance with the duty imposed on them by their by-laws, the Council of the Royal Historical Society of England have chosen as Fellows for life, as distinguished for services to historical science, Mr. Lecky and Prof. Max Müller.

Messrs. Porter & Coates announce "Life and Travel in India," by Anna Harriette Leonowens. The book antedates the author's experience already graphically set forth in "The English Governess at the Court of Siam," and, in order to meet an ever-increasing demand as to life in India,



comprises a series of sketches from direct observation, and now given to the public for the first time. Messrs. Porter & Coates also announce two new juveniles—"Doris and Theodora," by Margaret Vandegrift, and "The Lost Trail," by Edward S. Ellis—and a large paper (limited) edition of the "Ingoldsbys Legends."

The cheap "Libraries" generally keep a bright lookout for likely novelties, but they sometimes miss it unaccountably. None of them, for instance, have reprinted "The Mummer's Wife" nor "The Witch's Head," novels about which all England is talking, which have been translated into French, and which threaten to overtake the circulation of "Called Back."

The *North American Review* for March has special points of interest in papers on "The Revival of Sectionalism," by Murat Halstead; "Future Retribution," by Archdeacon Farrar, and "Mind in Man and Animals," by George John Romanes.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

WEIRD TALES. By E. T. W. Hoffman. A New Translation from the German, with a Memoir by J. T. Bealby, B. A. Two volumes. Pp. 360-400. \$1.50 each. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

MINING CAMPS. A STUDY IN AMERICAN FRONTIER GOVERNMENT. By Charles Howard Shinn. Pp. 316. \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

PRAIRIE EXPERIENCES IN HANDLING CATTLE AND SHEEP. By Major W. Shepherd, R. E. Pp. 215. \$1.00. Orange Judd Company, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE PEANUT PLANT. By B. W. Jones. Pp. 70. \$0.50.—THE TOBACCO REMEDY. By Gen. T. L. Clingman. Pp. 40. \$0.25. Orange Judd Company, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

MY LADY POCAHONTAS. By John Esten Cooke. Pp. 190. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

JOHN MARSHALL. By Allan B. Magruder. ("American Statesmen" Series.) Pp. 200. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

IN DURANCE VILE, AND OTHER STORIES. By "The Duchess." Pp. 307. \$0.25.—ROBERT ORD'S ATONEMENT. A Novel. By Rosa N. Carey. Pp. 465. \$0.25. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

SERAPIS. A Romance. From the German of George Ebers, by Clara Bell. Pp. 357. \$0.90. William S. Gotsberger, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

LIFE OF MARIANO FORTUNY. Translated from the French of Baron Davillier. Pp. 215. \$—. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

THE BRIDE'S FATE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Pp. 468. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

PERSONAL TRAITS OF BRITISH AUTHORS. Vol. III. Scott—Hogg—Campbell—Chalmers—Wilson—De Quincey—Jeffrey. Edited by Edward T. Mason. Pp. 345. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### ART NOTES.

Mr. Felix Moscheles, of London, addressed a very large audience at the Academy of Fine Arts on Tuesday evening, February 17th, and was afterward given a reception at the same place. The address, which was modestly called a "talk," was pleasant in the delivery and sensible in its substance. It was illustrated by the painting of a head from life, before the audience, and was interesting in many ways, but chiefly, perhaps, for its modest enforcement of truths which are very old, but which have to be constantly re-stated—one might almost say re-discovered. There was something delightfully refreshing in this silver-haired artist's re-statement of them, and his association of them with the generation of teachers to which De la Roche belonged. For the besetting sin of the younger school of artists nowadays, as it probably is of every school as long as it is the younger, is the flippancy which is born of ignorance of what was accomplished and known before.

And so it is always a good thing to have such lessons as Mr. Moscheles enforced given to the students of our own Academy. Indeed, it is one of the lasting regrets that the lecture-room of the Academy is so seldom used for a similar purpose. But Mr. Moscheles did more than speak of technical matters. He discussed with earnestness and intelligence such other influences on which the progress of art in America depends as the requisites of enlightened patronage and the problem of the tariff on works of art. The speaker strongly favored a specific duty.

Miss Elizabeth Carter has had the results of her winter's work on exhibition at her studio, 1723 Chestnut street, this week. The work embraced paintings in oil and in water-color, some very pleasing portraits in pastel, and some very good designs for the higher forms of decoration. Among the water-colors, a view of the interior of St. Mark's was noticeably good, and some designs for figure subjects in stained glass possessed a great deal of merit.

A reception will be tendered to Mr. Thomas Hovenden by the Penn Club on the 7th of next month.

At least six large pictures intended for the competition at the galleries of the American Art Association, New York, next April, are well under way in the studios of as many Philadelphia artists. L. W. M.

A course of lectures was inaugurated on Tuesday of this week before the Ladies' Decorative Art Club by Mr. J. Liberty Tadd, on Michael Angelo and Raphael. These lectures are illustrated by photographic reproductions from the works of the great masters, thrown by stereopticon process on a canvas twenty feet square, giving the subjects their actual size, with separate details enlarged in some cases for the purposes of study. The illustrations of Michael Angelo include the Sixtine Chapel, the frescoes of the ceiling, "The Last Judgment" and nearly all of his more important sculptures. The Raphael pictures are the Vatican frescoes, "The Last Supper," "The Transfiguration" and a number of the Madonnas, including the most celebrated. There will be five lectures in the course delivered at the rooms of the club on Tuesday afternoons, and a duplicate course will be given for the convenience of the public on Friday evenings.

The *Magazine of Art*, for March, gives an illustrated account of the Royal Institute Exhibition, by which it appears that while there are no great or ambitious pictures on the walls this year, the standard of merit is fairly well sustained and most of the leading British artists are represented by good work. Arthur Hacker's contribution, a cottage interior, with figures, entitled "The Wonder Story," is given as a wood cut for the frontispiece of the magazine. F. D. Millet's contribution, entitled "No Unwelcome Guest," is also reproduced by a half-page wood engraving, together with a sketch of George Clausen's "Field Hand," and another of William Small's "Connemara Market Folk." Among the other articles in this fine number of the *Magazine of Art* are: "The Madonna Ansidei," by Claude Phillips, with two illustrations; Raphael's famous painting, which the British Government talks of buying for the unprecedented sum of \$350,000; "The Artist in Corsica," by E. T. Compton, with illustrations by the author; "Nicolas Poussin," by Richard Heath; "Portraiture in France," by R. A. Stevenson, with illustrations after Daumier, Gerard, Lebrun, Largilliere, Mignard and David; a second chapter on English Sculptured Stones, by Rev. G. F. Browne, with nine examples, and "A Tuscan May-day," by Mary Robinson and W. J. Hennessy.

From the annual report of the Corcoran Art Gallery it appears that the number of pictures belonging to the gallery is 203, of which nine were added in 1884; number of casts, 160, of which fourteen were added during the year. Three marble statues, two bronze groups and a medallion of Mr. Corcoran were placed on the niches and the pediment of the outside of the building. A case filled with Japanese musical instruments and other articles has been temporarily deposited in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. The amount realized from sales of catalogues was \$1275.14; from photographs, \$840.14. Number of visitors in 1884, 75,746, of whom 11,347 paid an admission fee. Night exhibitions will be held every Thursday of February and March; admission ten cents. Number of copyists of paintings in 1884, 33; of casts, 74. The gold medal offered to the student showing the greatest improvement in drawing from the cast will be awarded some time in February, by a committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Q. A. Ward, N. A., L. E. Wilmarth, N. A., and J. G. Brown, N. A.

The *New York Tribune* says: "It has been known for some years to a very few artists and connoisseurs that Mrs. Charles Morgan, widow of the late wealthy shipping merchant, had acquired very quietly some of the rarest and finest examples of modern French art brought to this country. The paintings include two examples of Meissonier, four of Millet, two each of Diaz, Delacroix, Daubigny, Knaus, Corot, Troyon and Rousseau, and one each of Bouguereau, Barge, Couture, Dupre, Detaille, Fromentin, Jules Breton, Gerome, Henner, LeLoir, Alma Tadema, Decamps, Constable, Vibert and Robie. Each and every one of these is a superb example of the individual masters, and when this is stated some conception can at once be formed of the superlatively excellent character of the collection. The Barge is entitled "The Sentinel," and is an earlier example than that of Mr. Vanderbilt's. While it is simple in motive—a single male figure leaning negligently against an old stone wall—it has all the delicacy of touch, the wonderful feeling of color and study of tone which have made this artist so famous wherever his works have become known. Mrs. Morgan's Bouguereau is perhaps better known than her other paintings. It is the large canvas of the "Madonna, Infant Saviour and St. John."

It is now said that the famous Rembrandt known as "The Gilder" was purchased for or by Mr. Wm. Schaus, of New York. Mr. Schaus is a well-known dealer, who has brought to this country a large number of valuable pictures in the course of the thirty years he has been in the business. As his importations have been business ventures heretofore, so far as known, it is fair to presume that, in case he is the buyer of The Gilder, that transaction is also a business venture. If this example of Rembrandt is really in the market it should be secured for some public gallery. It is probably quite useless to hope that so costly a treasure could be obtained for our Academy of Fine Arts, but there are institutions elsewhere that might be enabled to purchase it and place it where it could be made available to artists and students.

The first annual exhibition of the "Association of Canadian Etchers" will be opened at Toronto on March 21st. The association requests the co-operation of our artists, and Mr. Louis R. Menger, No. 35 Dey street, New York, will receive and forward works for the exhibition during the first week of March. Mr. Henry S. Howland, No. 37 Front street, Toronto, Canada, is the Secretary of the association.



Mr. G. W. Smalley has been writing from London reflecting on the publication of Philip Gilbert Hamerton's illustrated work, entitled "Landscape," intimating that there is no limit to the large paper edition and that the advertisement as to restricting this edition to a certain number of copies is deception. In reply Mr. Hamerton writes as follows: "The letter asserts that the author of the advertisement plainly presumes on the ignorance of the public in such matters. Neither my publishers nor myself ever presume on the ignorance of the public at all. The charge preferred amounts to dishonesty, of which neither I, nor the Messrs. Macmillan, nor Messrs. Seeley are guilty in the very slightest degree. The number of copies to be printed, in both kinds, has been publicly announced from the beginning, and care has been taken that American purchasers should have a fair share of the early impressions."

The prospects of the Seney sale in March are currently discussed with a good deal of interest, the general opinion being that the present is not a favorable time to distribute a large collection of valuable pictures. It is all a matter of guess work, however, as there are no premises to found a reliable judgment on. In New York there has been no picture sale of consequence this season, and there was none last year. The last noteworthy sale was that of the Runkle collection, in March, 1883. The most important sale of paintings which has been held in New York was that of Mr. John Taylor Johnson's collection in December, 1876. On that occasion 191 oil paintings and 131 water colors were sold for \$335,000. At the Latham sale, in March, 1878, eighty-three pictures brought \$101,000. Mr. Albert Spencer's collection of seventy-one paintings was sold in April, 1879, for \$82,000. In March, 1880, 144 oil paintings and water colors, the property of J. Abner Harper, were sold for \$106,000. The collection of Mr. John Wolfe, which contained ninety-six pictures, was sold in April, 1882, for \$132,000. At the Runkle sale six pictures brought \$66,500.

The Poor Association of Baltimore has been authorized to sell 300 tickets of admission to the galleries of Mr. Walters for Monday, February 23d, when many busy people will rest from work and may avail themselves of the holiday to give in charity while enjoying the pictures and bronzes.

The memorial to Edgar Allan Poe, designed by R. H. Park, has been set up in the main gallery of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to the right as one enters by the western door. The exercises at the unveiling will bring out Messrs. Booth, Barrett, and possibly Irving, and the occasion will be famous for the presence of actors and actresses and those who frequent the theatres. The statue has been four years in the making.

The movement recently referred to in these columns for the establishment of a competent board, commission or jury to pass upon the merits of art works offered to the public, and especially upon those offered for sale to the national or State governments, is progressing, but in an irregular and not altogether satisfactory manner. A meeting has been held in New York and a committee appointed to attend to the whole business, off-hand; with what results remains to be seen. In the meantime, the Boston Paint and Clay Club has petitioned the authorities of that city to appoint a Board of Experts whose approval shall be necessary for the placing of so-called works of art in public places, such Board to be authorized to co-operate with a similar national organization for the protection of the government from fraud in buckeye pictures,

knock-kneed statues and other designs of that undesirable description.

Whatever is done in this matter should be done intelligently and with deliberation enough to secure co-operation and representation from all parts of the country. New York cannot start out and set up an authority in art matters that will be recognized in Cincinnati and San Francisco, and without such recognition no Board or commission can exercise any national influence. The Boston suggestion of establishing local Boards, which shall be represented in and co-operate with a National Board, looks better. Before any decided steps are taken it would be worth while to consider this suggestion. Discussion of the subject has brought to remembrance the fact that some twenty-five years ago there was a commission of artists established with some sort of sanction from the government to decide upon questions relating to the decoration of the National Capitol, which commission is said to have rendered good service on one or two occasions. During the war this commission seems to have gone out of sight. Nothing has been heard of it for many years, but it is possible that it had some sort of official standing-ground that might again be made available.

#### DRIFT.

The marble used by most of the sculptors in Italy, and preferred to any other by artists the world over, comes from the famous quarries of Carrara, Italy. A correspondent in the *Baltimore Sun* gives the following interesting account of his visit to the quarries. He spent several days at Carrara, and, according to his statements, there are some 6000 men at work in the quarries, and there are 100 studios of sculpture at Carrara, 65 sawmills and 25 polishing wheels, which brighten dull marble and smooth the slight fortunes of some 400 plodding workers. The hewing of rough rocks, huge in their proportions, is something approaching the marvelous here. The men are hoisted to the height of some 700 feet above the level of the quarry, and up aloft excavate colossal lumps of marble. Each gang, or the foreman of the gang, goes down with and on the lump as is swung by derrick ropes out into the air and swiftly brought to mother earth.

One of these Italians will sing in lusty tones, "Viva, viva Garibaldi," from his dizzy eminence, and suddenly appear below where you are standing, his bright, big black eyes full of unequalled expressiveness and his white teeth glittering between unapproachable smiles—the inalienable gifts of these people—and say, "Ah, signore, will you go up with me again?" just as if it were a perfectly ordinary feat. The free, easy and primitive style of this Carrara flying trapeze work makes it appear doubly dangerous. Hundreds of accidents occur every year.

Children scarcely out of their swaddling clothes work amid the glare and dust of this lovely white marble, and die with sore eyes and stifled lungs. The food is dry bread, a raw onion, and dirty water. It is the only place in Italy where wine is not drunk. Worn out by incessant, severe toil, these people, insufficiently fed, fall into dissipation, violence and crime, dying like dogs, and leaving on the white marble the sweat of their wretched lives. We see none of all this under the hand of art.

Fully \$800,000 worth of marble goes out annually from these quarries, the bulk of it to France. The price of it varies according to its beauty. The first quality is priced at \$60 to \$80 per square metre at the seaport. This is what we term statuary marble. The second quality is priced at \$45 to \$62, and the spotted at \$30 to \$59. Then comes pure

white, but not statuary marble. The price is \$50 per square metre. The second quality is \$35, and the third is \$30. The veined marble brings on the first quality \$50, and on the second quality \$35. Violet-hued marble brings \$70 to \$100 per square metre. These are the ordinary tariffs, and on them the profits are absurdly high before the marble leaves the quarry.

A cable railroad and tramway has been patented by Mr. Francis de Vooght, of Antwerp, Belgium. This invention covers means for retaining the cars on the rails on curves and to hold them down to prevent tipping on steep gradients, means for conducting a cable through a shield or tube above or below the ground, and for avoiding friction; hooks of peculiar form for attaching and detaching cars; means for closing and unclosing the shield or tube to permit the car attachment to communicate with and be carried by the cable; means for passing other similar cables at crossings, and for adapting the same car to run either way on the same track, with provision for automatically disconnecting the hook from the cable and notifying the car driver thereof at crossings, and other novel features, to facilitate the propelling of cars by endless ropes driven by stationary motors.

There is no work done abroad at the present time on silver that is at all equal to the finest work done here—to the costliness in design or originality in workmanship. It is uncommon abroad to find a silver tea set valued at \$1000, yet here we find them frequently purchased for wedding presents at from \$1000 to \$3000, and magnificent dinner sets—Early English in design, partly hammered and partly in repousse, with covers to the great dishes and candelabra, uniform in design—at much more than double this sum. Marine and Corinthian water designs, with a water god in the midst of the peculiar wave-like effects, seem to be favorites just now, and shells for spoons, with reedy, twisted, coiled and decorated handles, are in great demand. Of the new 5 o'clock tea sets of teaspoons a number have been sold, and they make a handsome and inexpensive wedding present. The silver is oxidized. Each spoon is different, and takes the form of a leaf, a shell, a spatula with turned edges, or something of the sort, and each has a slender, stem-like, decorated handle. There is a dozen of them, laid on a semi-circular, Oriental-looking case, \$16. After-dinner coffees are placed in a case with a set of pure lapis lazuli blue china cups and saucers, with just the faintest line of gold for rim. A cream jug with cover forms part of this set, and has a slender, leaf-like border, decorated upon a body of burnished silver, the design matching that upon the spoons, the whole exhibiting the utmost refinement.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Among the colonial dependencies of Holland there is a remarkable little State, which, in its constitution and original costume of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of the advocates of women's rights. In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is an independent State. The Sovereign is, indeed, a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The King is entirely dependent upon his state council. The highest authorities, military commanders, and soldiers are, without exception, of the female sex. These amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The capital of this little State lies in the most

picturesque part of the island in a fruitful plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.—*Boston Traveller.*

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The contrast between what happens to a man in Paris and what happens to him in London, if he is a brilliant literateur, is, says the *London Standard*, marked and striking. "In Paris he becomes a power. In London he remains a curiosity. A notorious book may, in our metropolis, make people talk of the author for a short time; but, unless he has some other credentials, he is rapidly forgotten. Nor is there any brief interval during which the whole of London, equivalent to that 'Tout Paris,' interests itself about him. In fact, there is no 'whole of London' in that sense. London 'society'—as any one can see who reads some of our weekly contemporaries—consists of Princes, Peers and Peeresses, people with yachts, persons who give balls, and professional beauties. A man may have written a very clever book, and live, and move, and have his being among these people. If he does, however, it is not because he has written the book, but for some other reason. The tone of London society is not given by clever people, but partly by people of birth, and partly by people with money. It is a society amusing itself in a costly, vulgar and purely material way. A real man of letters will belong to such a world but sparingly, no matter how open it may be to him; and it is open to him only on condition that he shall sink his differentia, and act and be substantially like the majority. Nor is the political world any more congenial or open to him, as a rule, than the social world. If he wants to belong intimately to the political world, he must go into the House of Commons."

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Mr. Edward Atkinson figures it out that the total annual product of our silver mines is much less valuable than the yield of our hens' nests. And yet if any one should propose that the government should buy \$2,000,000 worth of eggs a month, and attend to the incubation thereof, he would probably be looked upon as crazy. And with good reason.—*Phila. Record.*

#### PRESS OPINION.

##### BREAKING THE PARTY TRACES.

*The N. Y. Sun.*

The subjoined information is derived from the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the *Evening Post*:

"A Tennessee Congressman, who saw Governor Cleveland recently, is quoted as having said to him: 'I think, Governor, that the quicker you begin filling the offices with Democrats the better.' To this Mr. Cleveland replied: 'I fear there will be some disappointment about that. You know that we are greatly indebted to many Republicans, and that our party is pledged to Civil Service Reform.' When the Tennessean reached Washington he said to his friends: 'Gentlemen, we've got a big elephant on our hands, too big to keep in the party traces.'"

This Tennessee gentleman may be mistaken in his recollection of what Mr. Cleveland said to him. He may unintentionally do injustice to the remarks and the intentions of the President-elect. It will not do to hold Mr. Cleveland responsible for the Tennessean's report.

What is certain in regard to this question is simply that if Mr. Cleveland attempts to conduct his administration without due regard to the wishes and the ideas of the Democratic party, he will make a shipwreck of it. There may be such a thing as a political elephant, which cannot be kept within the traces, but, however vast his physical proportions, such a creature would make a very

poor job of attempting to conduct the government of the United States.

The only President who has hitherto made a positive and determined effort to break over the party traces was John Tyler; and we do not believe that the most enthusiastic admirer of his courage can find in the success he met with anything to encourage a repetition of the experiment.

This Tennessee Congressman reports Mr. Cleveland as saying that the Democratic party "is pledged to Civil Service Reform," meaning thereby, of course, that it is pledged to a system of appointments to office without regard to party, and upon literary examinations alone, and pledged also to a permanent tenure for officeholders. We will venture to observe that, if such is really the opinion of Mr. Cleveland, the Democracy will undeceive him at an early day, and probably with a degree of earnestness that may not be altogether pleasant.

#### DYNAMITE INSTEAD OF FIRE.

*The N. Y. Herald.*

It is the opinion of some of our law officers in the city that the substitution of dynamite for the old-fashioned lethal weapons—as knife, pistol, club or slungshot—does not make necessary any changes in the law to meet the evil, because murder and assault with intent to kill have their appropriate legal gravity without regard to the weapons used. But perhaps the case is a little different where crimes are not specifically against the person. From a point in our news dispatches to-day—and indeed from many previous reports—this explosive agent appears to be coming into use as an instrument of private malice, where the intention is not specially to kill or even to maim. Malignant hate and cowardly ill will have from the most ancient times made themselves felt by incendiarism. The secret foe who dares not shoot or stab creeps up in the night and sets fire to a man's house or his barn, and this is recognized by the fact that arson is in some cases treated as a crime on a level with murder. But now a charge of dynamite is substituted for the ordinary match, and the house is blown to pieces, though we suppose the penalties for arson would not apply to such a crime, except in the unlikely case that fire followed the explosion.

#### PRIMROSE GATHERING.

*The N. Y. Tribune.*

England seems to be gathering primroses in memory of Lord Beaconsfield. Liberals affect to make distinctions between the present campaigns and those which were fought under the last administration; but it is not easy to follow their sophistries. The Afghan battles were not one whit more unprofitable than the work that is now going on in the Soudan; and although the advocates of a vigorous foreign policy protest that there are no echoes in their oratory of the blatant brag of the Jingo music hall, they are in reality justifying Lord Beaconsfield's course and traversing the principal counts of the indictment upon which his administration was condemned by the English constituencies. The last phrase coined by that prince of political phrase-makers was that his successor was "scuttling out of Afghanistan." That is the word which is used to-day as often by the Liberal as by the Tory press in describing the government's dealings abroad. From the bombardment of Alexandria there has been a series of spasmodic efforts to scuttle out of the responsibilities of conquest; and in South Africa, on the Hindoo Koosh and in the South Seas, the dethronement of England is assumed to have been proclaimed. "Our Imperial position" is a phrase used as often now as in the days when Lord Beaconsfield considered it safe

and politic to denounce his great rival as a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with bombastic eloquence. There is the same ridicule of the Manchester school for insisting upon conducting the affairs of the Empire "on the cheap." There is the same contemptuous disregard of the prejudices of Radical politicians against an incessant and meddlesome activity abroad that diverts attention from domestic affairs.

Will the new electorate go primrose-gathering? That is a question which is perplexing the leaders of English opinion. Under the Reform bill two millions of the Queen's subjects will cast at the next election their first ballot; and by the compromise scheme of redistribution of seats a revolution has virtually been accomplished in the representative system. Both Liberals and Tories have counted upon strengthening their political position with the aid of the new electors. But who can say what is the attitude of these constituencies in regard to foreign policy? The Reform bill is a triumph for English democracy. What sort of diplomacy is to find favor with the new voters? Will they regard home, colonial and foreign questions as inseparable, the responsibilities of empire as a trust that can be indefinitely enlarged, and the obligation to increase the British Army and to strengthen the navy one that Ministers must not be allowed to shirk? Mr. Goschen takes this view; Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley strongly dissent and adhere to the traditions of the Manchester economists; and Mr. Chamberlain, for once, deserts the Radical coterie and speaks as imperiously as Mr. Forster or Lord Rosebery of the duty of English workmen throughout the world to keep the flag flying wherever it has been or may be planted. But no statesman has a right to speak for the new electorate. When it speaks for itself the world will have a clearer idea of the tendencies of English civilization.

#### ASH WEDNESDAY.

*The N. Y. Sun.*

To-day is the beginning of the Lenten season, and according to ancient custom, bishops and pastors will summon the faithful to prayer, exhorting them to mortify the flesh and the spirit, and to humble themselves before God, to the end that they may obtain forgiveness for their manifold sins and wickedness.

Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery, is a sentence more especially appointed to be read at the burial of the dead, but the sentiment is one which lies at the bottom of the Christian religion and pervades the whole of Christian worship. It is also the keynote of Lent, and in thousands of churches throughout Christendom it will be sounded to-day. The burden of the prayers, the songs, the confessions, and the sermons will be the frailty and the wretchedness of man, and the stability of God and the joys of heaven.

This earthly life is full of sorrow and pain, the preachers will tell us. Its gains are hollow and its pleasures are fleeting, and none except the fool finds satisfaction in it, the wise man looking to the life beyond the grave for the only peace and happiness. To mortify the natural man, and starve the desires of the flesh, is the admonition and the meaning of the Lenten services. At best, we are told, what we can gain here is as nothingness compared with the unspeakable riches of the world to come which the truthful followers of Christ will inherit.

And what did the Master Himself teach? "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."



This Christian philosophy is based on a view of human life which is gloomy enough to satisfy the most saddened thinker, but there is the great difference between it and the philosophy of our modern pessimists that it is not hopeless, but offers a promise and opens up a vision of another existence where the inevitable evils of this state are abundantly compensated for in a life of perfect joy and beauty. As St. Paul says, "We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed."

It is nearly two thousand years since these doctrines were first proclaimed, and since that time they have been nominally accepted by the whole civilized world. Yet we find that on this Ash Wednesday there is a great depression of spirits throughout Christendom merely because trade and manufacture are not as prosperous as they were a few years ago. Numberless Christians are bowed down with grief over money lost, and refuse to be comforted. But, viewed in the pure light of Christian doctrine, of what account are these losses? There is but one loss, and that is the loss of the unspeakable glories of the life to come. There is but one prosperity, and it is that of him who has stored up his treasures in heaven.

But men find it hard, some of them say impossible, to live up to that sublime philosophy, even if they believe with St. Paul.

#### A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The N. Y. Tribune.

There are indications that France may think the time opportune for taking advantage of England's difficulties, and may endeavor to coerce her in regard to Egyptian

finance, as Russia did during the Franco-German war in regard to the Black Sea treaty. Though there can be no doubt as to the readiness of the British nation, when thoroughly roused, to "face a world in arms," the advance of modern military science has rendered mere pluck of little importance, unless it is reinforced by strong battalions and artillery. England, like the United States, is dangerously inclined to neglect preparation until some menacing danger is upon her. At this moment the strain of meeting the Soudan exigency threatens to absorb all her military power. Already it is proposed to call out the volunteers for garrison and depot duty, and if such a step is necessary, it can only mean that the army not employed in India and Ireland will be all required for the Soudan. It is also obvious that the Soudan operations may at any time take a turn making necessary the reinforcement of the Indian army, and any such demand must come upon virtually empty depots. While the country's military power is thus locked up in a distant and hazardous enterprise, the most prosperous issue of which can only bring a sentimental return, while disaster in it may mean the collapse of the Indian Empire, her relations with her most formidable neighbors are such that she can expect no help from them, but, on the contrary, has serious reason to apprehend hostile action.

Germany has for some time been almost unfriendly to England. France is evidently encouraged by Bismarck to enlarge her demands at this critical juncture. Italy alone is showing active friendship, but though on the sea an Italian alliance is well worth having, her poverty must prevent her from seriously sharing the burden of land operations, unless her ally is willing to

pay the bills. These external difficulties would alone suffice to test the most profound statesmanship, but they are complicated by internal troubles scarcely less embarrassing. In a period of long-continued agricultural and commercial depression a great political revolution has occurred. The extension of the franchise has not only brought into power a new and untried voting element, it has not only made the country more democratic, but it has forced into prominence a social programme which includes measures of the most ultra-radical character.

It is indeed possible that domestic distress may make it easier to fill the ranks of the army, but it is scarcely possible that the pressure from without and the pressure from within occurring together will not render the work of government almost unprecedentedly difficult, and this gloomy situation is not lightened by the consideration that Mr. Gladstone, even if still trusted, must be approaching the inevitable end of his career, and that no man has yet appeared, in either party, capable of taking his place at the helm of State. The hour may bring the man, as it has done heretofore, but thus far there is no indication of the advent of any heaven-born English statesman, though there never was greater need for such a guide and leader than to-day.

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CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Nat. C. Goodwin in "Those Bells" and "Confusion."

CHESTNUT ST. THEATRE.—Mr. R. L. Downing, in his new play, "Tally-Ho."

HAVELY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—McCaull Opera Comique Co., in Johann Strauss' opera, "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat).

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Bartley Campbell's masterwork, "Galley Slave."

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—"Pirates of Penzance," Monday's matinee, "Mascotte."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Dreams."

CARNCROSS'S ELEVENTH ST. OPERA House.—Minstrels in Parody, entitled "Crawled Back," "The Telephone," and in "The Quacks' College; or, Dr. Buchanan's Students."

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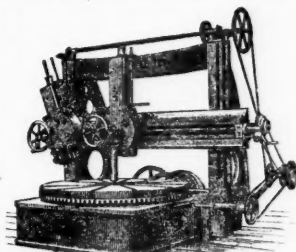
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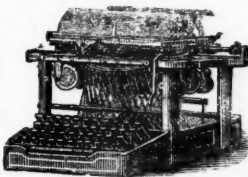
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OF  
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No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

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BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.

Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and Reliable Movement.

New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight, and for Trenton only 9.00 P. M.

Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.

Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars on midnight trains, to and from New York.

†Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 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1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 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